UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/772,041	02/03/2004	Mike S. Choi	42P17995	3899

45209   7590   12/15/2009
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/15/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 November 2009*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *11/18/09*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/18/09 has been entered.

2.   This application has been examined. The claims 1-20 are pending. The examination

results are as following.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, 6-10 and 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tamura et al. (US 2002/005,7265) in view of Hamlin (US 2004/021,610) and in view of

Comstock et al. (US 2004/01336960).

        As to claim 1, Tamura et al. disclose in fig. 8, an article comprising: a storage medium

comprising machine-readable instructions stored thereon to: execute a software driver (see RAM

512) for a display codec (548), the software driver configured to work with a plurality of display

codecs (see interface IC decodes) of the software driver (512, see [0215]) when the display codec

should be an inherent is changed (see the control circuit 510 causes the display driver IC 512

with a built-in RAM to supply text data as the display data or **set the moving image display**

region, see [0200], and see **the display data to be read can be with certainty the new display**

data in the frame, see [0252]). Then clearly, the display data set the moving image display

region and the display data read can be with certainty the new display data in the frame

corresponds to the display codec is changed); and transmit digital signals from the display codec

to a display using the software driver (see [0213], [0216]). However, Tamura et al. do not

specifically disclose the display remaining in a default configuration and control a first display

codec that formats data into a first video format and control a second display codec of a plurality

of display codecs that formats data into a second video format, when using of the first display

codec is changed to using of the second display codec; and to control transmitting the data

having the first video format from the first display codec to a first display and control

transmitting the data having the second video format from the second display codec to a second

display.

Hamlin discloses in fig. 1, a software driver (see RAM, CPU, ROM, software control

logic, see [0027]), and a plurality of display (see displays 121,122,123,124, see [0028]), and

these displays remaining in a default configuration (see a mode table 175 is created with default

display configuration setting or values that are stored in the media drive, see [0036].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to implement a software driver, and a plurality of display in a default configuration as

taught by Hamlin into the system of Tamura et al. having the software driver configured to work

with a plurality of display codecs of the software driver (512) when the display codec should be

changed for producing the claimed invention because this would provide the display state which

is stored includes display configuration information for each of the displays in particular display

state, and default configuration information entries or values corresponding to detected display

state are read from the mode table as per block (see [0036]).

Comstock et al. disclose in fig. 1, a first display codec (118) that formats data into a first

video format and control a second display codec (120) of a plurality of display codecs that

formats data into a second video format, when using of the first display codec (118) is changed

to using of the second display codec; and to control transmitting the data having the first video

format from the first display codec to a first display (152) and control transmitting the data

having the second video format from the second display codec to a second display (154) (fig. 1,

see [0038]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to implement a first display codec (118) that formats data into a first video format and

control a second display codec (120) of a plurality of display codecs that formats data into a

second video format, when using of the first display codec (118) is changed to using of the

second display codec; and to control transmitting the data having the first video format from the

first display codec to a first display (152) and control transmitting the data having the second

video format from the second display codec to a second display (154) as taught by Stock et al.

into the article of Tamura et al. and Hamlin having an execute a software driver for display codec

for producing the claimed invention because this would provide the codecs decode incoming

audio and video signals received from the network communication stack , and encode signals

from the content for transmission to the stream labeling unit, see [0038].

As to claim 2, Tamura et al. disclose further wherein the software driver comprises machine readable instructions to recognize each of a plurality of displays (see display of 110, 512, 514, 516, fig. 8).

As to claim 3, Tamura et al. disclose further wherein the plurality of displays consist of digital displays selected from the group consisting of flat panel, LCD (liquid crystal display) (see fig. 8).

As to claim 6, Tamura et al. disclose further wherein the storage medium receives the digital signals from a wireless transmission device (542, fig. 8).

As to claim 7 is rejected as the same as claim 1.

As to claim 8, Tamura et al. disclose further wherein the software driver is part of a graphics controller (see controller 510) for communicating with the display codec.

As to claim 9, Tamura et al. disclose further wherein the display codec comprises a hardware portion (see display driver IC 100, fig. 5) that communicates with the software driver such that the graphics controller recognizes each of a plurality of different display codecs at different periods of time (see 0214).

As to claim 10, Tamura et al. disclose further, where the software driver (RAM) comprises a storage medium for the graphics controller known as a universal software driver.

As to claim 15 is rejected as the same as claim 1.

As to claim 16, Tamura et al. disclose further, the graphics controller (510) of claim 15 wherein the software driver comprises a universal software driver (see [0060-0068]).

As to claim 17, Tamura et al. disclose the graphics controller (510) of claim 15 further comprising a storage medium for the software driver that communicates with a display codec, the software driver recognizing each of a plurality of display codecs (see [0214]).

As to claims 18, 19 are rejected as the same as claims 1 and 15-17.

5.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamura et al. (US 2002/0057265) and Hamlin (US 2004/021,610) and in view of Comstock et al. (US 2004/01336960) further in view of Swartz et al. (US 2005/0104899).

Tamura et al., Hamlin and Comstock et al. do not disclose the digital signals from cable television outlet.

Swartz et al. disclose a display system having the digital signals from cable television outlet (see 0026-0028). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the digital signals from cable television outlet as taught by Swart et al. into the system of Tamura et al., Hamlin and Comstock et al. for producing the claimed invention because this would any number and type of well-known digital formats, such as, JPEG, BMP, TIFF, BNC composite, serial digital, parallel digital, RGB, or consumer digital video (see 0027).

6.   Claims 5, 11-14 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamura et al. (US 2002/0057265) and Hamlin (US 2004/021,610) and in view of Schulz et al. (US 2005/0155043) and in view of Comstock et al. (US 2004/0133696).

As to claim 5, Tamura et al. and Hamlin do not disclose that wherein the storage medium receives the digital signals from a satellite. Tamura et al. disclose a communication interface from a storage medium such as a satellite transceiver (see 0042).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the storage medium such as a satellite transceiver as taught by Schulz et al. into the system of Tamura et al. and Hamlin for producing the claimed invention because this would the information to the user.

As to claim 11, Tamura et al. disclose in fig. 5, a system comprising a processor (CPU, see 0209); a memory coupled to the processor to support the processor operations; and the memory for network communications; a display (LCD 110) that communicatively couples with the processor through a display codec (548, fig. 8) to display images from image signals that are received at the system in a digital format; and a graphics controller (510) having a software driver (RAM 512) configured to work with display codecs, the software driver configured to work with a plurality of display codecs (see interface IC decodes) of the software driver (512, see [0215]) when the display codec should be an inherent is changed (see the control circuit 510 causes the display driver IC 512 with a built-in RAM to supply text data as the display data or **set the moving image display region**, see [0200], and see **the display data to be read can be with certainty the new display data in the frame**, see [0252]). Then clearly, the display data set the moving image display region, or the display data read can be with certainty the new display data in the frame corresponds to the display codec is changed); and transmit digital signals from the display codec to a display using the software driver (see [0213], [0216]), and the graphic controller being communicatively coupled to the processor (see, [0209]).

However, Tamura et al. do not disclose an Ethernet card interoperating with the processor, and a plurality of display remaining in a default configuration, and control a first display codec that formats data into a first video format and control a second display codec of a plurality of display codecs that formats data into a second video format, when using of the first display codec is changed to using of the second display codec; and to control transmitting the data having the first video format from the first display codec to a first display and control transmitting the data having the second video format from the second display codec to a second display.

Hamlin discloses in fig. 1, a software driver (see RAM, CPU, ROM, software control logic, see [0027]), and a plurality of display (see displays 121,122,123,124, see [0028]), and these displays remaining in a default configuration (see a mode table 175 is created with default display configuration setting or values that are stored in the media drive, see [0036].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a software driver, and a plurality of display in a default configuration as taught by Hamlin into the system of Tamura et al. having the software driver configured to work with a plurality of display codecs of the software driver when the display codec should be changed for producing the claimed invention because this would provide the display state which is stored includes display configuration information for each of the displays in particular display state, and default configuration information entries or values corresponding to detected display state are read from the mode table as per block (see [0036]).

Comstock et al. disclose in fig. 1, a first display codec (118) that formats data into a first

video format and control a second display codec (120) of a plurality of display codecs that

formats data into a second video format, when using of the first display codec (118) is changed

to using of the second display codec; and to control transmitting the data having the first video

format from the first display codec to a first display (152) and control transmitting the data

having the second video format from the second display codec to a second display (154) (fig. 1,

see [0038]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to implement a first display codec (118) that formats data into a first video format and

control a second display codec (120) of a plurality of display codecs that formats data into a

second video format, when using of the first display codec (118) is changed to using of the

second display codec; and to control transmitting the data having the first video format from the

first display codec to a first display (152) and control transmitting the data having the second

video format from the second display codec to a second display (154) as taught by Stock et al.

into the article of Tamura et al. and Hamlin and Schulz et al. having an execute a software driver

for display codec for producing the claimed invention because this would provide the codecs

decode incoming audio and video signals received from the network communication stack , and

encode signals from the content for transmission to the stream labeling unit, see [0038].

Schulz et al. disclose in fig. 2, the processor comprises an Ethernet card (22, see 0006).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to implement the processor comprises an Ethernet card as taught by Schulz et al. into

the system of Tamura et al. Comstock et al. and Hamlin for producing the claimed invention

because this would provide client-server system typically use a network card to   communicate

data to the server via a computer network (see 0006).

As to claim 12, Tamura et al. disclose further, wherein the software driver comprises a

universal software driver (see [0060-0068]).

As to claim 13, Tamura et al. disclose further wherein the display is a digital display.

As to claim 14, Tamura et al. disclose further wherein the display is selected from the

group consisting of flat panel, LCD (liquid crystal display, see fig. 8).

As to claim 20, Tamura et al. and Hamlin do not disclose that wherein said emulating

replacing the first one of the plurality of display codecs comprises replacing the first of the

plurality of display codecs with an SDVO codec. It would have been obvious skill in the art to

have the replacing display codecs with an SDVO codec to the claimed invention because Tamura

et al. disclose a plurality of other display codecs (see fig. 8).

Response to Argument

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to KIMNHUNG NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-

7698. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI, FROM 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on (571) 272-7691. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kimnhung Nguyen/

Examiner, Art Unit 2629